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CREAM

# The China Mail

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號七月八年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.

日四初八月二國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 2, 1913.

DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS  
IN INDIA.

MORTALITY FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

A month ago, says The Statesman, we directed the attention of big game hunters to the scope offered to their energies by the Central Provinces—a country in which forty human beings were killed by tigers in 1912, and eight were devoured by one leopard alone. From a resolution which has just been issued by the United Provinces Government, it would appear that a still more promising field awaits the "shikari" in the regions ruled over by Sir James Macdonald.

The number of persons killed by tigers in 1912 in the Kumaon Division alone was 67, or more than double the mortality recorded from this source in the previous year. Forty-one people in the Naini Tal district fell victims to two man-eaters, for whose destruction a special reward of Rs. 500 each was sanctioned. One of the brutes has been destroyed, but the other remains at large. Twenty people were killed by tigers in the Almora district, whose progress induced the authorities to offer a special reward of Rs. 500 for his capture. This tiger is reported to have been killed, but no claimant has come forward for the reward. It is satisfactory to note that fewer people were killed by panthers than in previous years, the figures being 14 deaths in 1912 as compared with 22 in 1911 and 44 in 1910.

No statistics are given as to the mortality caused by bears, but the bears themselves suffered considerably, 377 of them having been disposed of last year as compared with 246 in the previous year. There was an appreciable increase in the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals and snakes, the figures being 13,510 against 13,141 in 1911. Of these 12,429 were chiefly by tigers, leopards and wild dogs. The amount paid out in rewards for the slaughter of wild animals was smaller last year than in 1911, and the resolution granting greater rewards in the Kumaon Division. Mortality from snake-bite diminished from 5,761 to 5,214, and it is stated that in 382 cases of snake-bite Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets were used, the treatment being successful in 339. "These figures are, however, valueless," says the resolution, "as in no single case was it definitely ascertained that the snake was poisonous." The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory evidence on this point is very great, but, as we recently pointed out, the Government of the Central Province, after having thrown cold-water on the Lauder Brunton treatment now take a much more favourable view of its efficacy.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### A DAIRY IN A CUPBOARD

to be complete should comprise  
A FEW TINS OF EACH OF

ITEM I.—MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

For all Culinary and General Purposes.

ITEM II.—MILKMAID EVAPORATED CREAM

For Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Ice and Stewed Fruits.

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For Drinking Purposes.

For all purposes for which FRESH Milk is used.

WHY NOT HAVE

### A DAIRY IN YOUR CUPBOARD

and be independent of the Milkman

All Milkmaid Products are guaranteed to contain ALL the Cream.

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THE  
STATION HOTEL,  
NATHAN ROAD,  
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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS,  
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.  
Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

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Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1913.

KINGSLERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill  
district, overlooking the Botanical  
Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously  
fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric  
Fans.  
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-room  
throughout.  
Telephone No. 1122.  
Cable Address: "Kingslere."  
A.B.C. Code 6th EL.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

WYNDHAM HOTEL,  
29 WYNDHAM (FLOWER)  
STREET.

LOCATION good for Hillside Scenery  
and ONLY TWO MINUTES WALK  
FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.  
Families, Residents and Tourists  
made thoroughly comfortable.  
Terms Moderate.

Runs on First-Class Lines,  
Under the Personal Supervision of the  
Proprietress  
M. S. HOY.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.  
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EXCELLENT ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS & FANS.

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H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, October 2, 1908.

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PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with  
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Airs and Well Furnished Rooms, Every  
home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.

Apply to Miss F. W. WATTS,  
Brasside, 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, September 2, 1908.



I buy for Cash all kinds of STAMPS of  
China, Hongkong, Straits and East  
Asian Countries, or I give in exchange  
various kinds of Watches, Chains and other  
articles. In sending Cash or Exchange  
will be given as wanted. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Write for catalogues and  
conditions of exchange to  
V. S. ERAM,  
ASTORIA-PALMS (France).  
Hongkong, April 3, 1913.

## NOTICE.

I, M. Sternberg, Stationer and Book-  
seller, resident in Hongkong since  
1894, am leaving the Colony on the 9th  
August, 1913. My son, Max Sternberg  
will take over the business from that  
date during my absence.

M. STERNBERG.

Hongkong, August 6, 1913.

THE MEXICO STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE, THE MEXICO STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED, of HONG-  
KONG, hereby give notice that in con-  
sequence of having purchased the s.s.  
"NARRUNG" we have applied to the  
Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the  
Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect  
of the ship "NARRUNG" of Hongkong,  
official number 105673, of gross tonnage  
5078.08 tons, register tonnage 3178.80  
tons, heretofore owned by The Peninsula  
and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,  
of London, for permission to change her  
name to "MEXICO CITY" and to have  
her name registered in the new name at the  
port of Hongkong within seven days  
from the appearance of this advertisement.  
Dated at Hongkong, this 2nd day of  
August, 1913.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1913.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel where Living is a Real Pleasure

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Telephone No. 612

Telegraphic Address: "GRAND"

Hongkong.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING CO. OF  
HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-  
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—  
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. R. R. can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon  
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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Telephone No. 212.

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WING FAT CHEONG.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,

DRAPEES AND OUTFITTERS.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

EVENING DRESS GOODS—

Court Shoes, Dress Bows, Shirts etc.

ALSO

ALL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

OUTFITTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, QUALITY AND WORK.

MANSHIP BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED CUTTERS GUARANTEED.

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OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

458

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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PEARL HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

Open to the South Winds in Summer and, protected from the North-east Winds in  
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent  
island for forty miles.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telephone Add: "Pearl."  
Town Office. Des Voeux Road.

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GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION  
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

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An Ideal Family Hotel where Living is a Real Pleasure

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

BUTTERMILK

AND

GLYCERIN AND CUCUMBER SOAPS

ARE IDEAL FOR BATH AND TOILET.

20 cents per Tablet \$1.00 for six Tablets.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TRADE



Water.

The Best Table Water.  
PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$3.00.1 BATH, Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$3.00  
AGENT: TOKYO HOTEL, 33A, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

102 HOUSE STREET,

BRANCH OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Fashionable Xmas and New Year Cards.

LATEST SELECT VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURYS' IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

Advise you to eat and drink nothing that has not  
been boiled, cooked or otherwise sterilized.

AQUARIUS WATERS

(MINERAL, SODA, LEMONADE, FOSFERADO &c.)

ARE ALL PREPARED FROM  
DISTILLED WATER ONLY.

SOLE AGENTS:

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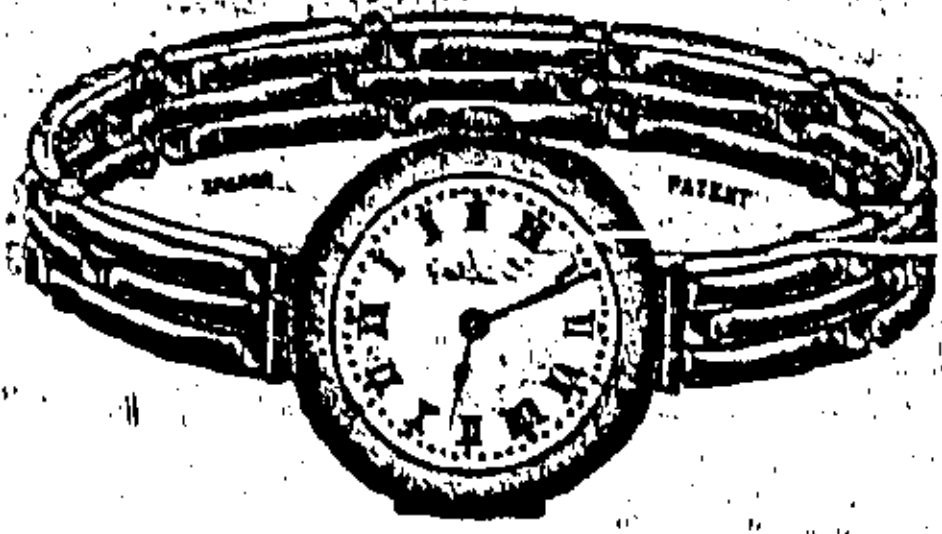
(Established 1864)



## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

New Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.  
Shanghai, Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.W.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

# THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.

## AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

### UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS &amp; EXPERIENCED CUTTERS:

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

# THE KAILAN MINING

## ADMINISTRATION.

## KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS, &c.  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

## KAIPING COKE

Complies with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

# HIGHEST FIREBRICKS

## FIRECLAY,

### STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## LANCHOW COAL

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the  
Agents, SIEMSEN & Co.

## THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-

TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE  
5, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price.

## INTIMATIONS

## MITSU BISHI COSHOKAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OGHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SANO,  
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Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OTUBARI  
COALS.

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Two Addresses for Agents: "IWASAKI."

Code:—AL, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co  
Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PADANG STREET,

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY

MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in

this Corporation will be held at the CITY

HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the

18th day of August, 1913, at Noon, for

the purpose of receiving the Report of the

Court of Directors together with a State-

ment of Accounts for 30th June, 1913.

The REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the

Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-

DAY, the 4th August, to SATURDAY, the

18th August, 1913, (both days inclu-

sive), during which period no transfer of

Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1913.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

SPECIALITIES:

CORNED OX TONGUES

CORNED BEEF

CORNED PORK

PRESSED BEEF

GERMAN SAUSAGES

These are a few of the delicacies offered

for sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

55

CHEN KWONG &amp; CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT &amp;

EXPORT.

DANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL

STORE:

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,

Books and Stationery, Toys,

Crochery Ware,

Ironmongery, Glass and Spirit,

Foreign Groceries for gentlemen, made to

order by our own bakers.

Large quantities of Chinese Edible and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheong Cheong and Bait place in Canton &amp;

Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign

Goods.

SUP PAT COO STREET.

DANTON and

Nos. 237, 238, Des Voeux Road

and Nos. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 811.

Hongkong.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI-HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate

of the University of London, has been a teacher

of European officials and merchants in this

Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching. Euro-

peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and

is possessed of a first rate certificate as a

Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-

ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese

language are requested to write care of

China Mail Office, or direct to 35, Holly-

wood Road, 1st floor.

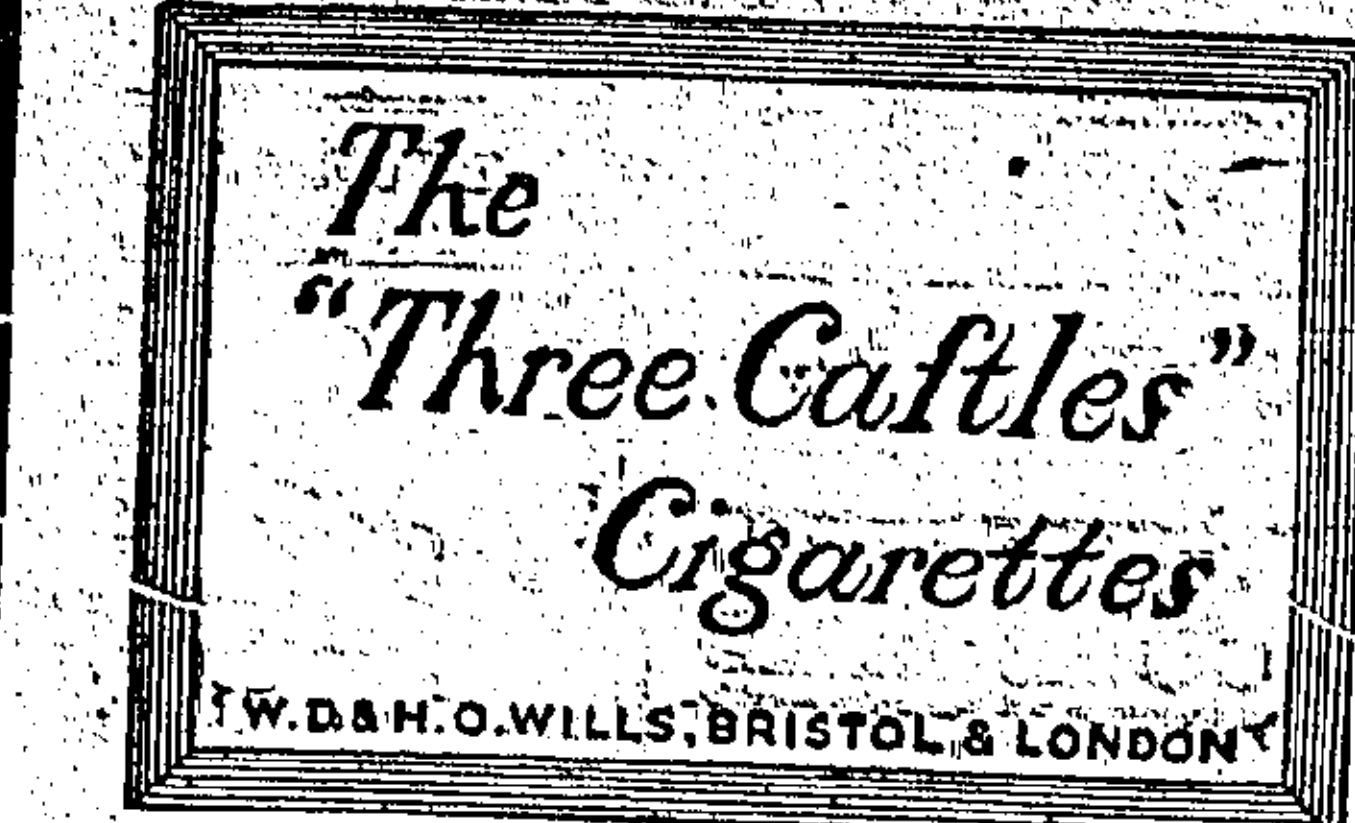
Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,

and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.



Manufactured from the FINEST  
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF,  
and therefore a delight to the heavy  
smoker without the slightest fear  
of any disagreeable after effects.

SAVE THE COUPONS.  
THEY ARE VALUABLE.

CAN A WOMAN BE A  
SOLICITOR?

IMPORTANT TEST CASE.

An important test case as to the ad-  
missibility of women as solicitors was  
commenced before Mr. Justice Joyce in  
the Chancery Division on July 1. The  
action was brought by Miss Gwyneth Mar-  
jorie Bebb, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bebb,  
principal of St. David's College, Lampeter,  
Wales, and formerly of St. Hugh's College,  
Oxford, where she took a first class in law  
against the Law Society.

Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. R. W.  
Wright (assisted by Messrs. Withers,  
Benson, Birkett, and Davis) appeared for  
the plaintiff; and Mr. Hughes, K.C., and  
Mr. Tomlin (assisted by Messrs. Pratt,  
Barnes, and Bucknill) for the defendants.

Mr. Buckmaster stated that the plain-  
tiff asked for a declaration that she was a  
person within the meaning of the Solicitors  
Act, 1843, and the amending statutes, and  
that she was entitled to be admitted to the  
necessary examinations that had to be  
passed to obtain qualification and enrol-  
ment as a solicitor. The Law Society had  
met the plaintiff very fairly in the matter,  
but they had taken the objection that she  
was unable to sit for these examinations  
because she was a woman, and the question  
was whether she was to be determined as "whether  
or not a woman was by reason of her sex  
disqualified from being admitted and  
enrolled as a solicitor. The case in part  
depended upon Statute Law and in part on  
the Common Law of England as to the po-  
sition of women.

The Statute Law began with the Act of  
1843, but there were earlier Acts which  
regulated the position of attorneys and  
solicitors in the courts of Common Law and  
Chancery. It would not be necessary to  
deal at any length with the earlier Acts.  
The earliest Act was that of Edward II. in  
1322, which merely reserved to the Lord Chan-  
cellor the power to admit attorneys and  
solicitors. In 1402 an Act of Henry IV.  
provided that persons who were examined  
in order that they should be shown to be  
good and virtuous and of good fame. In 1508  
there was an Act of James I. extending the  
conditions under which persons were per-  
mitted to practise to those only who had  
been trained in the courts and were honest.

There were no other Acts of any  
consequence until that of George II. in 1729,  
which was the first to impose the condition  
of service as a clerk. This was repealed by  
the Act of 1843, and the amending statutes,  
under which the plaintiff claimed that she  
was entitled to be admitted.

Counsel went on to say that unless the  
masculine gender in which the Acts were  
framed implied also there was nothing to  
prevent a woman from doing the work of a  
solicitor without being enrolled. She  
would be entirely outside the penalty  
clause.

Mr. Justice Joyce—It is a section  
imposing penalties upon a man.

Mr. Buckmaster—If that does not in-  
clude women there is no penalty on a  
woman for acting as a solicitor without  
being admitted. The interpretation  
clause of the Act of 1843 is very important.

Every word importing the masculine  
gender only shall extend and be applied to  
females as well as males unless specially  
provided for or there is something in the  
subject or extent repugnant to such con-  
struction.

Mr. Justice Joyce—It is a section  
imposing penalties upon a man.

Mr. Buckmaster—If that does not in-  
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woman for acting as a solicitor without  
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woman for acting as a solicitor without  
being admitted. The interpretation  
clause of the Act of 1843 is very important.

MALINGERING AMONG  
WOMEN?

EXPLANATION OF HIGH RATE OF SICKNESS.

Sweeping charges have been made  
against women in connection with Insur-  
ance Act benefits. For instance, Mr.  
Kingsley Wood, L.C.C., has described the  
sickness claims of women under the Act as  
"amazing," and has quoted the statistics of  
"a moderately large society," whose  
experience in the current quarter has been  
that for every man "on the funds" there  
are two women.

Moreover, said Mr. Wood, the women  
were remaining on the funds twice as long  
as the men.

The experience of the Prudential Ap-  
proved Society, which have a member-  
ship of over a million women, is probably  
a more reliable guide in this matter. The  
secretary of this great organisation (Mr.  
A. R. Barrand) told a "Daily News" re-  
presentative yesterday that there was no  
evidence of widespread malingering among  
the Prudential women members. He  
admitted that the sickness rate among  
women was heavier than among men.

"But that," he pointed out, "is only  
what one expected, because the only  
justification of any value we have show  
a distinctly higher sickness rate for women  
than for men."

That the sickness claims are really  
genuine, and largely the result of bad con-  
ditions of labour, is made clear by the fact  
that, in the case of domestic servants, who  
work under fairly good conditions, the rate  
of sickness in the Prudential is distinctly  
more favourable than in the case of the  
members of the general women's society,  
whose conditions of labour are often bad.

Mr. Barrand said he would be surprised  
if the statement as to women remaining on  
the funds twice as long as the men were  
true of the Prudential societies.

In reality, he added, "a great deal of the  
society's business," women malingering  
simply means that in the past a large num-  
ber of women were at work when they were  
not fit for work. For those poor drudges  
it was a question of working or starving."

## ROCHEFORT BURIAL INCIDENT.

An anomaly incident occurred at Mon-  
tarnet Cemetery, during the interment  
of Henri Rochefort. The coffin had been  
already lowered into the vault, when one  
of the mourners, anxious to place a  
wreath on it, stepped forward to the edge.  
At this moment his foot slipped and he  
fell forward into the grave. He was ex-  
tricated, with nothing worse than a  
scratch on the chin.

The incident, which immediately pre-  
ceded the funeral orations, painfully  
affected the spectators.

Ben— "Something that Jack said last  
night didn't sound just right." Tess—  
"What was that?" Ben—"I told him  
if he called me pet names I wouldn't  
speak, and he replied that he would call  
me dear at any price." "Brooklyn Life."

LOSING WEIGHT  
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" a condition  
of ill-health, shows your assimi-  
lative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the  
wanted sustaining and healthy  
flesh building materials. Very  
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

BOTTLES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.



We now manufacture the new IN-  
VISIBLE bifocal lens for near and  
distant vision. No cement to blister,  
no annoying dividing lines.

EYES SCIENTIFICALLY EXAMINED.  
WE GUARANTEE SATISFAC-  
TION.



Hongkong, January 8, 1913.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

## THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Maurice E. Baummann presents

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

WEDNESDAY August 13

Special Revival by Request

"The Pink Lady"

THURSDAY August 14

The ever popular and fascinating

"The Dairymaids"

From the Apollo Theatre, London.

FRIDAY August 15

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

THIS YEAR

when Hongkong's Favorite Musical Play

will be staged

"Autumn Manoeuvres"

From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9 sharp.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices, \$3.50, \$2.50, &amp; \$1.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1913.

NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE NAMES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS as 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

\$2,561,288.

Authorized Capital \$4,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500

Unpaid-up Capital \$1,562,500

Life &amp; Annuity Funds \$1,134,114

Sinking Fund Account \$8,018

Revenue Fire Insurance \$2,561,288

Life and Annuity \$1,973,289

Revenue Marine Department \$283,699

Other Receipts \$450,183

\$2,561,288

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO

Agents.

Japanese Market

EVERY KIND

Footwear

MADE

TO ORDER

CHERRY &amp; CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, May 5, 1911.

SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD











THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.

## INTIMATIONS

DRINK THE BEST.

# San Miguel Draught Pilsener Beer

Michael &amp; Co.

Agents.

Tel. No. 1463.

(OLD POST OFFICE) Pedder's Streets.

510

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

3 STRAND 1/2" to 1 1/2"	CABLE LAID 1/2" to 1 1/2"	4 STRAND 1/2" to 1 1/2"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

What the Philippine Government are Doing.

It is a wise child who can touch a trick or two to its own father, writes Frederic J. Haskin, in the "China Press" (Shanghai) and it is a still wiser father who can swallow his pride and benefit by the youngster's good example. This is exactly the situation between the Philippine Bureau of Education and the educational system in the United States with regard to industrial education and manual training. There is a greater proportion of this sort of school work in the Philippines than there is in the United States. Americans are known the world over for their belief in scientific efficiency but a number of educational bulletins of the United States Government show that the earnest band of workers who make up the Philippine school system has gone their own better.

Spencer, Locke, Rousseau, Froebel, Pestalozzi, Herbart and other high minded thinkers of great sanity have proved to the world that the training of the brain is a necessary complement to the training of the mind. Educational officials in the Philippines fully realize this great truth, and have applied it in a land where there is much greater need for practical training than for the usual scholasticism. Industrial instruction, including the ordinary manual training, study of the household arts, gardening, and the building of modern school houses, with the assistance of the pupils and their parents, represents possibly 10 per cent. of the curriculum of the Philippine school system. In fact it may be considered the principal subject of attention at the present time without, however, any deterioration of the academic courses. This was not true until 1910. Prior to that time manual training was an adjunct to the regular school course and not a very important part of it.

AVOIDING MISTAKES OF OTHERS. The change for the better in this regard was induced from without rather than from within. The islands were in danger for a number of years of making the same mistake that the British have made in India, substituting an educational system which would turn out a mass of half-baked, scrambled-brain scholars, lawyers and writers for whom there would be no adequate employment, while the country still cried in poverty for trained farmers and skilled tradesmen.

Credit for the change which came in the nick of time in the Philippines must be given in a large measure to the "Manila Times" and the "Manila Colonizer-American." Once the change was effected, this great work in the upliftment of a race has been carried on as only well-grounded, well-trained, earnest and enthusiastic educators can do such practical and humanitarian work. Based upon foundations laid prior to 1910 by W. Morgan Shuster and David P. Barrows, this great movement has been fostered by Frank R. White, director of education, Frank L. Ochoa, assistant director of education, George N. Briggs, for a number of years superintendent of the Philippine Normal School and now director of Philippine students in the United States, Vice-Governor Newton W. Gilbert and Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes.

As early as 1905 some special instruction was given in hat, mat and basket making, cloth weaving, including making of blankets and towels, tailoring, making of native silk, fans, screens, portieres, picture frames and dyes; some carpentry work, including furniture, chair and cabinet making; bamboo and bejaco, a little wood carving; rope, twine and fish-net making; school gardening, pottery, blacksmithing and iron working; domestic science, including sewing, cooking and a smattering of housekeeping and nursing.

Mr. White, in his determination to give industrial instruction its full value, has proceeded to systematize this experimental work. Schools with classes in gardening and field agriculture must possess a considerable tract of land. This was not always attainable and the same is true even today, and when it is a good deal of money must be spent in making it suitable for use. Trade and manual training schools require adequate shops and expensive machinery. Another obstacle was and still is in securing enough industrial instructors. Men and women of this type are so few, comparatively speaking in the United States that it is hard to induce them to go to the islands. Nevertheless, very encouraging progress was made and before the end of the school year nearly 600,000 young Filipinos were receiving industrial instruction, the greater proportion of them in more than one subject.

In the school year 1910-11 the work was further emphasized. The plans were perfected to make the Philippine School of Arts and Trade in Manila, the nucleus of the industrial training system. This was done so that in 1912 the director of education was able to report the following reorganization:

Academic department—giving practical instruction in the essential subjects and in the intermediate and secondary courses.

Drawing department—free-hand drawing and mechanical drawing.

Wood-working department—bench work, machine wood-work and furniture finishing.

Iron working department—bench and iron work; machine iron work, blacksmithing; carriage building and wheelwrighting.

Automobile department giving instruction in the operation and repair of automobiles and explosive engines. This one department has done a great deal toward teaching the older daily, ill-gloried students the dignity of labour. These youths now find it great sport to dirty their hands in the repair of automobiles, some of which belong to their own fathers. The automobile machine shop on Calle Caceres became a leading business firm and it is known to joy riders.

Ceramics department—Pottery, glass and porcelain manufactures. This department is doing valuable work in developing the latent Philippine handicraft. Textile department—with special attention to the design and manufacture of Philippine material, better hats, wearing apparel and lace has been the result of this department's activities. Minor industries department; construction of furniture from bamboo and rattan, hat making from Philippine material on models obtained from Europe and the United States; mat and basket weaving, manufacture of other articles from local materials for home use and ornamentation.

The bureau did not include the provinces, the greater field of endeavour and pressing the development of manual training throughout the schools of the islands. Trade and manual training schools are being established at each of the thirty-two provincial capitals and in the district work of varied character has been introduced into all primary and intermediary schools.

School boys in a hundred towns in the Philippines are wearing hats made by themselves. The hat exports from the island have increased from less than a quarter of a million hats in 1901 to nearly a million and a half in 1912 and a great proportion of this increase is due to school instruction. Ignorant boys who wear in the school the clothing which they wear in the street, are working with their own wood and stone school houses. More than half of the desks and tables in the primary schools have been made by the pupils. The primary schools of Albay province are able to deliver 1,000 salable baskets on a month's notice. Almost all the baskets of the principal orange district of Batanga are made by school children. Through school instruction, nearly 12,000 gardens were established in one year in Union provinces. The exhibits of the Bureau of Education at the Philippine Exposition of February, 1912, was the marvel of all foreign visitors and ranked high with the best state fairs in America. The trained carpenters, blacksmiths, draughtsmen, weavers and pottery experts are being turned out in the Philippines. It is an inspiring sight to see these young Malays, students of English and other standard academic subjects, working joyfully and industriously away at the forge, the bench and the plough. The vision of a better people is seen in the classes of nursing, cooking and sewing as the young women go to and fro by the thousands in learning the valuable lessons of social and domestic service. This system in the Philippines is one of the most glorious pieces of work that the Americans are doing to-day. In depth and far-reaching effects, it will be recognized in history as the corner stone of the future Philippine republic.

EARLY EFFORTS. The author of "Swank" says that if there is a patriotic American in the Hotel Cecil, he can be heard at both ends of the Strand. Now we know what makes Charles Cross, comments "London Opinion."

A fall fellow persisted in standing during a performance of "Bunny Pulls the Strings," much to the annoyance of the audience, and was repeatedly called upon to sit down, but wouldn't. "Let him alone," shouted a wag. "He's a tailor, and he's making a suit for the king."

Teacher: "Where is your brother this morning, Bobby?" Bobby: "Please, miss, he's ill in bed."

Teacher: "What's the matter with him?" Bobby: "Please, miss, we were feeling who could learn out the widow farthest, and he won."

The Suffragettes may throw their bricks and smash the window glass, but England calmly slumbers on and lets the matter pass.

The French and German war balloons may fill the summer air, but England calmly slumbers on and doesn't seem to care.

Their politicians may cross the seas and when they fall to cop, The English only heave a sigh and let the matter drop.

One day, and one alone, there is to be a play on old St. Andrew's links and do not wear a coat!

"New York American."

American for running a man's temper.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, July 31st, 1913.

At 100 cents per Dollar American.

## Butcher Meat

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung	1 1/2
Corned—Ham Ngai Yuk	1 1/2
Roast—Shiu	1 1/2
Breast—Nagu Lam	1 1/2
Soup—Tong Yuk	1 1/2
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	1 1/2
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	1 1/2
Sausages—Ngau Chuan	1 1/2
Bullock's Brains—Know	1 1/2
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	1 1/2
Corned—Ham Ngai Yuk	1 1/2
Heart—Ngau Tai	1 1/2
Heart—Ngau Sun	1 1/2
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	1 1/2
Salt	1 1/2
Foot—Ngau Kark	1 1/2
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	1 1/2
Tail—Ngau Mei	1 1/2
Liver—Ngau Kou	1 1/2
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	1 1/2
Calves Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-tau-kah	1 1/2
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	1 1/2
Leg—Young Poi	1 1/2
Shoulder—Young Shau	1 1/2
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	1 1/2
Brains—Chu Know	1 1/2
Feet—Chu Kark	1 1/2
Chu Chak	1 1/2
Head—Chu Tau	1 1/2
Heart—Chu Sun	1 1/2
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	1 1/2
Liver—Chu Chon	1 1/2
Port, Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	1 1/2
Leg—Chu Poi	1 1/2
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	1 1/2
One Trap Pig's Fry	1 1/2
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tai Kark	1 1/2
Heart—Young Sun	1 1/2
Kidneys—Young Yin	1 1/2
Liver—Young Chon	1 1/2
Sucking Pigs, To Oiler—Chu Chai	1 1/2
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	1 1/2
Mutton—Sang Young Yau	1 1/2
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	1 1/2
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chuan	1 1/2

## Poultry

Chicken—Kai Chai	1 1/2
Capons, Large, mall—Siu Kai	1 1/2
Ducks—Ap	1 1/2
Doves—Fan Kai	1 1/2
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	1 1/2
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1 1/2
Hainan—Hoi Nam	1 1/2
Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngai	1 1/2
Goose, Domestic—Wong Kung	1 1/2
Goose, Shanghai—Tu Chai	1 1/2
Stridge—Che Khoo	1 1/2
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1 1/2
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kung	1 1/2
Holbro—Hoi How Pak Kung	1 1/2
Quail—Un Chen	1 1/2
Kite Birds—Wo Pa Chou	1 1/2
Saipes—Sa Choy	1 1/2
Kurkeys (cock)—Phor Kai Kung	1 1/2
Hon	1 1/2
Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Shang-hoi Sui Ap	1 1/2
Teal—Sui Ap Chai	1 1/2
Wild Ducks (cock)—Sang Shing Sui Ap	1 1/2

## Fish

Barbel—Ka Yu	1 1/2
Bream—Bin Yu	1 1/2
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Fin Yu	1 1/2
Carp—Li Yu	1 1/2
Catfish—Chik Yu	1 1/2
Codfish—Min Yu	1 1/2
Crabs—Li	1 1/2
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	1 1/2
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	1 1/2
Dace—Wong Mei Lu	1 1/2
Dog Fish—Tit Yu Sa	1 1/2
Eels, Conger—Hoi Mann	1 1/2
Fresh water—Tam Si Y	1 1/2
Yellow—Wong Sin	1 1/2
Frog—Tian Kai	1 1/2
Garoona—Sok Fan	1 1/2
Gudgoun—Pak Kung Yu	1 1/2
Harrings—Tao Pak	1 1/2
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kung	1 1/2
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	1 1/2
Loach—Wu Yu	1 1/2
Lobsters—Lung Ha	1 1/2
Mackerel—Chi Yu	1 1/2
Monk Fish—Ming Yu	1 1/2
Mullet—Chai Yu	1 1/2
Oysters—San Co	1 1/2
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	1 1/2
Porch—Tau Leo	1 1/2
Pike—Ya Paw Pong	1 1/2
Plaice—Pan Yu	1 1/2
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	1 1/2
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	1 1/2
Prawns—Ming	1 1/2
Ray—Fai Pa Sa	1 1/2
Rock Fish—Sok Ha Lung	1 1/2
Roach—Onna Yu	1 1/2

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Salmon—Ma Yee Yu	1 1/2	馬友魚
Shark—Sa Yu	1 1/2	鯊魚
Skate—Po Yu	1 1/2	魷魚
Shrimps—Ha	1 1/2	蝦
Snapper—Lap Yu	1 1/2	鯉魚
Soles—Tai Sa Yu	1 1/2	比目魚
Tench—Wan Yu	1 1/2	鰱魚
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	1 1/2	大比目魚
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu	1 1/2	小水龜
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	1 1/2	白魚
Fruits.		
Almonds—Hong Yen	1 1/2	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Khe	1 1/2	金絲蘋果
Apples (Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	1 1/2	金絲蘋果
Small—Hoi Tung	1 1/2	小蘋果
Outard—Fan Lai Chai	1 1/2	外梨
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing	1 1/2	香蕉
Bananas, (bridge), Mexico—San Hing Chai	1 1/2	橋香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lub	1 1/2	栗子
Carambola—Young Tse	1 1/2	楊梅子
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tse	1 1/2	椰子
Lemons, China—King Moong	1 1/2	金山檸檬
Lemons, America—Kam San Ning Moong	1 1/2	金山檸檬
Lichees Dried—Lai Chai, small Stone	1 1/2	荔枝乾
Fresh—	1 1/2	荔枝
Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	1 1/2	西貢青檸
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	1 1/2	馬尼拉芒果
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse	1 1/2	山竹
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tin Ching	1 1/2	新嘉坡橙
Oranges Sweet	1 1/2	金山橙
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot	1 1/2	沙梨
Peanuts, (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	1 1/2	花生
Peanuts—Fa Sang	1 1/2	花生
Pistachios Large—Hung Chai	1 1/2	大松子
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Tin Paw Law	1 1/2	水地金
2nd—	1 1/2	中等金
3rd—Chung-tang Paw Law	1 1/2	中地金
Plantain—Tai Chen	1 1/2	大紅蕉
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1 1/2	上海梨
Pumelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yau	1 1/2	生梨
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	1 1/2	金山梨
Walnuts—Hop Tse	1 1/2	金山胡桃
Green—Sang Hop Tse	1 1/2	金山胡桃
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwa	1 1/2	金山西瓜
(China) Sai Kwa	1 1/2	生西瓜
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse	1 1/2	生葡萄
Vegetables &c.		
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Ah	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Chai Cheuk	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tse	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
(French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Pin Tse	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Spinach—Ah Cho	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Long—Tau Ko	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Best Root—Hung Chai Tse	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Red—Hung Koi	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Cabbage Red—Hung Yau Choy	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Medium size—Chung Yeh Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Carrots—Kam Shun	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Colery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Enoki—Yung	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Chillies Dried—Gon Lai Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Red—Hung Far	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Green—Ching Lo Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lee Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Juncumbers—Ching Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Garlic—Que Tan	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Onions, young—San Tin Kung	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Old—Lo Kung	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Horse Radish, S'hal—Lik Koi	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Indian Corn—Sok Mai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Lettuce—Young Sang Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Minak Malon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Okra—Sang Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Onions, Bombay—Young Chong Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Green—Sang Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Man sai Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
2nd—	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
3rd—	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Parsley—Kai Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Green Peas—Ching Tan	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Japan—Yui Poon Shu Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
American—Fa El	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Yochow—Yochow Shu Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Sage—Tao So	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Shallots—Gon Chai Tse	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Sonchais—Yin Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Tomatoes—Yan Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Taro—Wu Tai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Turnips, Round, (Long)—Lo Pak	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
English—Yung Lo Pak	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
(Am.)—Chai Kwa	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Lily root—Jin Ngau	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
Yams—Ta Ehn	1 1/2	上海洋蔥
The prices necessarily vary from day to day. Board has no power to compel stallholders to price quoted.		
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Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

the critical moment. The inner boats are fitted with wheels that run on rails, and these wheels are permanent. Naturally, they will offer considerable resistance to the propulsion of the boat, and if it were intended that prolonged trips should be made, they would constitute a serious objection to the scheme. It is no longer expected that the boats will have to make their way to the nearest land, or into the track of other vessels. If there be time to launch the boats, there will also be time to send the news of the disaster over tens of thousands of square miles of ocean by wireless telegraph, with the certainty that some vessel will pick up the message and will come to help, knowing the exact latitude and longitude of the spot towards which it must steer. The boats on the top decks run on rails, and across the deck is laid a wire rope running round pulleys, so that each boat can be traversed up to the davit, and can be filled with passengers, and lowered. The wire rope and the rails would prevent the boat "taking charge" when it was released from the wire stays. The Welin davits give a wide overhang, so that boats are well clear of the ship's side. The Committee suggest that the "ideal appliance for saving life at sea is an unwearable self-emptying boat, which provides adequate shelter for the passengers." They prepared a plan for a boat of this type, 50 ft. long, 15 ft. broad, and 6 ft. 6 in. deep, with capacity for 250 persons. The weight of such boats, with equipment and 250 persons on board, would be about 20 tons, and evidently new means would have to be introduced to deal with them. Engineering illustrates an arrangement which has been designed by the Welin Company for the purpose. It is sometimes suggested that the boats would float off as the ship went down, but when we remember the large number of stays and guys there are on a vessel to support three or four funnels and two masts, the chances of a boat getting clear seems doubtful; even if some of them eventually got loose, they would either be full of water, or else they would float keel upwards, when they would be of little service. If, adds Engineering, the big decked boat were made self-righting, it might survive such an ordeal, but our sympathy would go out to the passengers who made the adventurous trip. However, as eight boats would carry 200 people, it seems possible to carry enough boats for that number ready slung in davits.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The lectures to the Volunteers on Infantry Training will be continued at 5.30 p.m. to-night.

Singapore's new graving dock is to be opened on the 20th.

The new dispatch boat Alacritas, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Jernam, arrived at Shanghai on July 31st. Vice-Admiral Jernam arrived the same day on the Ribble.

It is stated that the battleship "Triumph" will leave England about the end of this month with a number of naval relics for the China Squadron, and will remain with that Squadron in reserve at Hongkong. The "Triumph" will not fly the flag of the Commander-in-Chief for some time to come.

The local agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship line informs us that their Yokohama Office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. "Montague," sent at noon, Tuesday, August 5, when the vessel was 965 miles distant from Japan, advising all well, and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 7 p.m., on Friday, the 8th instant.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Naval Yard, Hongkong, are announced:—Mr. Walter Bennett, Inspector of Fillets, Constructive Manager's Department, at Devonport Dockyard, was to leave England on July 12 to take over duty at Hongkong and as successor to Mr. G. G. Barnes, of the Naval Store Department at Devonport Yard, has been appointed First Grade Writer in the Audit Office at Hongkong Yard, in the place of Mr. E. J. Treadgold, who is returning to take up a position in the Naval Store Department at Chatham Yard; Mr. E. J. Gilbert, Overseer at Portsmouth Dockyard, has been appointed Inspector of Shipwrights at Hongkong Yard.

Reference to the pension list (Austrian excluded) will surprise one, when it is seen how few while people are receiving pensions from the Hongkong Government.

Apologizing for trespassing on your time and space and thanking you for giving this, our complaint, publicity.—We remain, sir, yours truly.

H. BOLTON, J. TAYLOR, M. WILLIAMS, Hongkong.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY? CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine can be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The French gunboat Vigilante left Hongkong this morning.

Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, editor of the Malay Mail, was last week in Singapore on a short holiday.

Mr. E. M. Janion, formerly of the Chartered Bank of India and Australia, has assumed the management of the London office of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank.

The best ships in this year's gun-layers test in the China Squadron are the cruiser Flors (44 hits out of 54 rounds with the 6-in gun) and the destroyer Welland (8 rounds, 8 hits).

It is notified that J. Finlay Miller has been appointed acting Surveyor to Lloyd's Register during the absence from the colony of Mr. John Lambert. Mr. Lambert leaves to-day by the Chiyo Maru for a well-earned holiday at home.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. and Mrs. Montague Ede were passengers to-day by a.s. "Beulow" for the north. They proceed to Japan for a short holiday.

Mr. N. W. Jarvis, surveyor, on the termination of his agreement, with the F.M.S. Government, has left for South Africa to take up an appointment in a similar capacity.

## GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

## DISAPPOINTED OVERSEERS.

The dissatisfaction felt by Government servants in Hongkong, on contract from Home, with the terms of their agreements and in some cases the conditions of service in the colony have recently found expression in several letters of complaint to the Press.

The Overseers in the Public Works Department, some of whom have recently called attention to their grievances in the local newspapers, have followed this up by a letter to the "Overseas Daily Mail," which we publish below.

The Public Works Overseers are not the only civil servants with a grievance.

Many of the police consider they were unfairly dealt with under the new salaries scheme, and one often hears grumbles from other departments. There seems to be ample justification for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

The letter referred to is as follows:—Sir, We, as members of The Overseas Daily Mail Club, write to ask you to interest yourself in our complaint.

Advertisements are inserted in Home papers by the Crown Agents, Whitehall, calling for Overseers, surveyors, etc., to fill positions in the different colonies, and as the different disadvantages are not pointed out to intending applicants, (but are fully realized when too late), we state below a few facts concerning the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Agreement.—Usually for three years. Although applicant is sent out as an overseer on roads or buildings, he can be sent to any other work the Governor thinks fit. If sick he has to pay his own hospital expenses. If he dies his wife or children get nothing.

Climate.—The climate is very unhealthy—smallpox, dysentery, typhoid, and malaria, being always present. Plague is rampant here.

Currency.—The Hongkong dollar is Mexican. It always fluctuates. At present it is worth 2s.

Clothes.—Clothes, underwear, and boots are very expensive.

Food.—Food is very poor. Owing to the system of manuring market gardens (by night soil), the greatest care and supervision is necessary for cleaning and cooking same.

Living.—Living is very dear. The cheapest board and lodging costs \$75.00 p.m. (47 10s.) and a first-class hotel £14 to £18 per month.

Sewage.—System of sewage—nightsoil, removed by coolies in buckets.

Working Hours.—Required to work 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., holidays and Sunday mornings.

Promotion and Pension.—There is no promotion beyond that of overseer. If after three years' service, candidates are recommended and placed on the permanent establishment, he has to attain the age of 55 before he is granted a pension.

Can you imagine anything more galling than this position? No man should be allowed to remain longer than 18 years in this colony, whether his service be colonial or Imperial. In the Navy or Army a man is granted a pension after 21 years' service, and perhaps about half of that only is spent abroad. Why compel men to live in this unhealthy climate for 25 or 30 years for a pension?

Reference to the pension list (Austrian excluded) will surprise one, when it is seen how few while people are receiving pensions from the Hongkong Government.

Apologizing for trespassing on your time and space and thanking you for giving this, our complaint, publicity.—We remain, sir, yours truly.

H. BOLTON, J. TAYLOR, M. WILLIAMS, Hongkong.

KEEP IT HANDY. IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE REVOLT.

## LATEST NEWS FROM CANTON.

## THE RIVAL GOVERNORS.

## NORTHERN TROOPS SQUABBLING AT WOOSUNG.

## LATEST FROM CANTON.

## NO FIGHTING.

Though the city has by no means attained to its normal condition, there seems, at present, little doubt but that it will gradually do so. Of course, anything might happen, if the addresses of Mr. Su oppose the Governorship of Mr. Chung. So far, however, nothing serious has happened. There has been no fighting between the troops and there is little probability of such occurring.

Meanwhile, General Lung has sent a "representative" to confer with the Governor and the Commercial Community with regard to the safety of the city. Mr. Chung is stated to have replied that "he will be very pleased to consider any plan General Lung may suggest."

Not a little dubiety seems to exist regarding the respective claims of Mr. Su and Mr. Chung to the somewhat doubtful honour of being Canton's Governor. The facts are that Mr. Su was first appointed and, being a supporter of President Yuan, he notified his appointment to the President. Finding, however, that there was considerable opposition to his appointment, he relinquished it of his own free will, or, at least, is believed to have done so. The Canton Assembly thereupon appointed Mr. Chung, it is stated. This appointment, has, of course, not met with the approval of all; and consequently the air is fairly charged with "electricity" at present. No fighting between the troops, however, has taken place, and the populace is quietly awaiting the arrival of General Lung.

## NORTHERN TROOPS FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

The latest news from Shanghai is that between 9 and 4 o'clock yesterday the Northern troops at Woosung engaged in several conflicts among themselves. No reason is given for the fighting. The casualties were heavy.

## MORE NORTHERN TROOPS ARRIVE.

Other three steamships of the C.M. Navigation Co. have arrived at Woosung from Tientsin with a large number of soldiers to assist in the bombardment of the forts.

## REBELS SURRENDERING.

Three companies of rebels at Pootung have surrendered with their guns.

## FUNDS FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FROM THE PROVINCES.

The Central Government has received financial assistance from various provinces. Manchuria has sent \$1,600,000; Chihli and Shantung \$800,000 each; Honan \$900,000; Szechuan \$1,000,000; Yunnan and Kwichow \$300,000 each.

## EX-VICEROY SHUM.

As stated by us yesterday, the ex-Viceroy Shum, who had gone with high hopes to join the rebels of Canton, and who made an abrupt departure from the "City of Baza" a day or two ago, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning from Macao. He no longer left the Su Tai than he hired a launch to take him on board the Chiyo Maru. He then sent his two secretaries ashore to book passages for Nagasaki. This, however, was refused on the ground that orders had been given not to book rebel leaders. Passages, however, were offered to Shanghai and these were decided upon.

The night, however, the ex-Viceroy apparently concluded that Shanghai would be rather hot for him and so he abandoned the idea of travelling North. Instead, he asked permission to remain in Hongkong, and this was granted for a few days. The ex-Viceroy is therefore under safe protection, and doubtless, in a few days he will venture south. He is a very old man, and much sympathy is felt for one of his years being engaged in the "reckless" projects with which he has been identified lately.

The "N. C. Daily News" to hand of July 31 and August 1 contain further particulars of the Revolt in the North.

## THE HATCHING OF THE REVOLT.

STRANGE STORY OF AN EX-SECRETARY.

The following remarkable account of the hatching of the late revolt has reached us, says the "N. C. Daily News."

Woo Tze-tung, a graduate of Harvard University, was appointed early in May as the joint secretary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chi-mei, but on Saturday he relinquished his position on the receipt of a private communication from the acting Premier in Peking. Mr. Woo now stands by the Government and his report to Peking provides most interesting reading. He states that he was approached by a representative of Dr. Sun in the beginning of the Chinese New Year and was asked to perform the duties of translator of letters and telegrams received in

respect of the railway scheme of Dr. Sun. For the first few weeks the correspondence was of the customary character, but by-and-by there were letters which quoted the price of ammunition and dilated upon the most modern pattern of guns. At a later period inquiries were made respecting the movements of more than a dozen battalions of troops stationed within the neighbourhood of Canton.

At this stage even it did not appear that China was to be divided against itself, and communications were carried on with the Tientsin of the southern army in much the same way as information was conveyed to the principals of the northern provinces. In June, however, it is stated, Dr. Sun sent an emissary to Harbin with a long list, and a wealth of letters of introduction to certain people in that town. As a subsequent date the messenger replied, and his letters were from Tokio, and Yokohama. They spoke of the success attending the purchase of "goods," and the readiness with which all commissions of Chen Chi-mei would be executed.

Within four weeks of the receipt of these letters, and the endorsement of certain bills of lading by other servants of Chen Chi-mei the trouble in the Arsenal began.

There is at least one pathetic note struck in the memorial sent to Peking by Mr. Woo, whose communication roughly transcribed reads as follows:—

"At the time I entered the service of General Chi-mei and Dr. Sun Yat-sen I was under the impression that my modest labours were to help through the difficulties besetting our republic. Before many moons I saw that I was mistaking the shadow for the substance, and that the exalted persons who employed me sought the destruction of the empire, and the domination of affairs by the officials in the south which you, our President, chose to govern. Not only is the attempt to be made to overthrow the republic, but your life is endangered, and one communication received from address in Kowloon suggests that the assassins will visit you as lambs, though they are wolves."

A PRISONER.

Three days before July 22 I was in possession of all the movements of the southern army in Shanghai, but it was suspected that I was not in sympathy with the movement, and outside our house, the same as that occupied by Dr. Sun and Chen Chi-mei, I found an armed body of men who refused to let me move from the premises without the permission in writing of your trusted servant Dr. Sun. Thus I walked on from dusk to day, light unable to assist you, though I was familiar with every move of the insurgent soldiers. I listened to the belching of the guns, but could do nothing in my country's service, and when daylight broke, and I repeated my demand to be set at liberty, I learned that I was a prisoner and an enemy of those who employed me.

It was not until the Municipal Council of Shanghai issued the proclamation that I was given my liberty, and even then the guards refused to refund me my purse.

"It is my humble duty to inform you of all that came within my knowledge during my enforced imprisonment with the officials who have so cruelly betrayed the confidence you reposed in them. I was aware of every movement of the troops sent to Shanghai and if I could have communicated these facts to you I should not have hesitated. I find now that it is all too late, but the success of the northern men consoles my weeping heart. Let me tell you now that I am Kwo-shing was continuously in communication with Dr. Sun and Chen Chi-mei from the day that he was transferred to the prison in our territory and that he (Kwo-shing) gave power to your false minister and army controller to take possession of his means which must have amounted to more than a lakh of taels. For this bribe he has been permitted to leave his confinement and again to wage war against the good government which you have so earnestly strived to establish."

WOOSUNG AND NANKING.

"I learned on the last days of my incarceration that it was the intention of the soldiers holding the forts at Woosung to hold out only so long as they were paid the wages which your rebel servants have thought fit to pay them to solicit their services. I do not believe that these men, who were until recently so loyal to you, conceive the enormity of their action, and that when the coffers of the rebels are empty, and the tempting bait is withdrawn, nothing will be left to mar the fight of progress you are making. I have been in telegraphic communication with my friends in Canton, who I know hold allegiance to the President, and I am assured that it is not the workers in the field, nor yet the manufacturer that seeks the alleged reform, but the younger element, which is led away by specious promises and false proclamations. I purpose leaving for Canton early in the next moon, and doubtless I will be able to communicate an authentic account of the feeling in the south and the strength of the fighting forces that these ungrateful people desire to pit against you."

THE CHAPEL DISPUTE.

## THE CHAPEL DISPUTE.

## A CHINESE VIEW.

The Secretary of the Red Cross Society of China has forwarded to us a letter in Chinese addressed to the Society by Mr. Mo Hsiang-yao, Captain Superintendent of the Chapel Police, with regard to the recent trouble between the Municipal Police and police of that district.

The following is a translation:—

I am just in receipt of a letter from Inspector Chao Ichuan, in charge of the 3rd section of the police, forwarding your favour by which I learn that your medical officer and Inspector Chao have entered into agreement on four points, which agreement has been approved by Col. Barnes. A copy of the agreement is also enclosed. I find that the present trouble arose truly from the Municipal Police having been the first to send Indian policemen to drive away the Chinese Police. Subsequently, troops were despatched to that section to search for and seize rifles and ammunition by force, and, as a result, from the 3rd section station and the 2nd subsection under the 3rd section, over thirty rifles, and an innumerable quantity of ammunition, swords, etc., were taken. Such action seems to be not quite in accordance with international law. Your civility in undertaking mediation because you regret to see any enmity between the two parties is very much appreciated. But, if the executive officers of the Shanghai Municipal Council had not used force to drive away the Chinese police, the Chinese Police would certainly never have reason to oppose the Municipal Police.

I interviewed Mr. Lawson, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who yesterday promised me that Col. Bruce, Captain Superintendent, would be notified not to send anyone to Chinese territory to drive away Chinese police. Mr. Lawson is a gentleman of high standing and moreover is Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council so his words must be trustworthy.

As to the rifles of the Chinese police, they are of the accessories indispensable to their function, so I cannot agree to your proposal, which will deprive us of the wherewithal to meet rifles should the latter create any disturbance. Your kindness is overwhelming, and I shall thank you personally when I see you again.

With best wishes,

Yours, etc.,

Mo Hsiang-yao.

"N. C. Daily News."

July 30, 1913.

## RED CROSS WORK.

The following is a translation of a telegram from the Red Cross Society of China's Headquarters, Peking, to its Central Committee, Shanghai, on the subject of a letter from the Ministry of War with reference to the independent Red Cross organizations.

"Red Cross Society of China's Central Committee, Shanghai. We are in receipt of a letter from the Ministry of War which says as follows:—We have received telegraphic communication from Nanking Red Cross Society's Women Relief Corps which says that, in respect of the fight at Nanking, the members of the Society have organized Women Relief Corps to proceed to Waian and Hanchow and other places where there are war contingencies carrying on relief work to both parties, and apply for protection from the commanding Generals of the forces, etc. We, the Ministry of War, are of the decision that all Red Cross members or organizations should be dependent on the Headquarters or Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of China, and that no protection can be granted unless it is applied for through or by the Headquarters of the latter Society. We therefore are not in a position to grant the request of the Women Relief Corps, which is an independent organization. Besides having telegraphed to the Peking Commission of Chang of Kiangnan (North Kiangsu) on the matter we have the pleasure to call your attention to the above. Red Cross Society of China's Headquarters, Peking."

## THE REBEL LEADERS.

It is reported, says the "N. C. Daily News" of August 1, that General Huang Hsing arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on Wednesday evening and left again for Hongkong yesterday morning by the N.Y.K.S. Shidzuoka Maru. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is said to be still in the Settlement, and General Chen Chi-mei at Woosung.

## PEKING AND THE RISING.

General Yen Chang has proposed that President Yuan Shih-kai retain three-tenths of the salary of all officials, in order to cover the expenses of suppressing the rebellion. The Peking "Tihpa" reports that by request of Chang Hsiun, Yituh of Fengtun, President Yuan Shih-kai has stationed four gunboats at the mouth of the Yalu river, to follow the movements of the leaders of the Taungchikang (Manchu party), the headquarters of which are now at Antung.

The Government has now learned that the rebels had at their disposal, when opening hostilities, 82,000 men, viz.: 10,000 under O. Yang-shu and 14,000 under 23,000 Kuangtu troops, 20,000 Cantonese and Hunanese, 14,000 Anhui, and 10,000 Fujian troops.

The Chingting and the Chengyuhli are preparing a bill for the Upper House, by which proceedings will be instituted against the deputy Han Yu-cheng, for having endeavoured to force President Yuan Shih-kai to resign.—"Osaka Asahi Shimbun."















